FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L. BRETT, Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL. OSCAR B. HORD,

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, MILTON B. HOPKINS.

Of Decatur County.

Of Clinton County. The Issue as It Was. By solemn declarations, the position was as sumed by the Administration, by Congress, and the officers of the army, that the war, (being forced upon the United States,) is to be prosecuted for the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union as it was. Upon these avowals, unequivocally made by all these bigh functionaries, a large army was put into the field. Mr. Dunn, a Republican member of Congress, stated in a speech in the House, that the larger portion of the volunteers would not have have engaged in the war upon any other conditions. "To give it now a different purpose," using the language of a decided Union Representative in Congress, "to wage it for the destruction of States, the abolition of slavery, would be a fraud so infamous that it would call down upon its authors the anathemas of all good and honest

Government Farming.

"I ask the gentlemen," said Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, in his speech in the House of Representatives upon the President's emancipation resolution, "who are advocating these propositions, if it is a military necessity that this Government, with a debt now of upwards of seven hundred millions of dollars, should commence the business of cotton planting in South Carolina and Georgia or elsewhere? I ask where is the power and authority in the Government of the United States to go into the business of farming-for it amounts to that practically? Where is the au thority for the Government of the United States to send a parcel of men South to engage in the business of cotton growing, who, when they get there, will know as much about raising cotton as I do about preaching the Gospel, and not as much, for I have heard the Gospel preached and they never saw a stalk of cotton growing. If you carry out your plan, it will be the finest position for one of your modern honest men to steal that you can find in the United States, not excepting army contracts."

The Emancipation Scheme. The Buffalo Express, edited by A. M. CLAPP. the Republican postmaster of that city, says:

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY .- Our faith would be stronger had not the Republican party so strangeby turned upon itself. The bitterest enemies of Mr. Lincoln's Administration are those who demand of him that he shall disregard the Canstitu-

Mr. BROWNING, the Republican Senator from Illinois, the personal friend of the President, and who, at his request, was appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of the lamented Douglas, recently made a speech against the emancipation bill. "Here," says the Pittsburgh Post, "is another traitor to Abolitionism and CHARLES SUMNER."

Montgomery Blair and the Radicals. Among the notables invited to attend the Cooper Institute meeting, in New York city, on the 6th inst., was Postmaster General BLAIR. Mr. Blair did not attend, but wrote a letter, which was published among the proceedings, but not read at the meeting. In the course of his letter, Mr. BLAIR says:

I do not concur in the proposition that certain States have been "recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union,' upon which the call [for the meeting] is based. This is, in substance, what the Confederates | was carried by a vote of 212 in favor, to 70 themselves claim, and the fact that secession is against it. The entire delegation in the Conven ness a severer blow than the taking of one, or maintained by the authors of this call for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates.

What the Hadical Republicans De-

In a late debate in Congress Mr. FESSENDEN, radical Republican from Maine, said:

As the gentleman from Kentucky has referred to me, I merely wish 'o say, so far as that ques tion is concerned, that so long as I hold to the views to which he has adverted, and which I advanced as the sentiment of the President, I much more desire the extermination of slavery, if it can be constitutionally effected—as I believe it canthan I do to see the Union restored. I wish to see slavery at an end when this war shall be at an end, if it can be constitutionally accomplished.

"In the early part of the session Mr. Cosway, the radical Republican member of Congress from Kansas, said in a speech in the House:

For one, I shall not vote another dollar or a man for the war until it assumes a different standing, and tends directly to an anti-slavery result. Millions for freedom, but not one cent for slavery! Such speeches need no comment!

The Doctrine of Homogeneity. In his New York speech for negro emancipation, Carl Shurz assumes that it is necessary slavery should be abrogated, since the interests

of the American people will then become common, all the States will possess similar institutions, and the country become united. To insist that the sammess of local institutions is necessary to national concord and unity, is to

advocate a theory utterly hostile to the fundamental principles of our free government. To practicalize this theory, would destroy that very liberty which the Constitution protects. Our fathers when they formed the Union, intended to reserve to the States the unrestrained right of local legislation. It is this which constitutes our freedom. This is our peculiar blessing as a free and independent people.

Under the American Constitution, all the States of the world may live and be free. Under that Constitution every State for itself may make its own laws, form its own institutions, independent of all other States. This is practical liberty. Such is the nature of our Government, and for this reason alone is it really dear to the

When Kossuth talked in this country eloquently of liberty, he never failed to explain that practical liberty in Government meant the independ ence and sovereignty of the municipalities or of the local Governments-the whole united in a

common bond only for common and general pur We want no great central Government, with an iron hand moulding all our local laws into harmony. We would not submit that the States ent Constitution shall be maintained of the South should dictate a system of labor for Wisconsin, nor ought we to ask that South Carolina or Georgia should be forced to accept our local institutions for themselves. The vilest despotism on earth would not attempt to enforce this homogeneity of institutions in spite of the diversities of climate, habit, education and the popular will. History does not record such an attempt on the part of any nation ruling vast and dissimilar territories. In this country, the doctrine is absur! and dangerous, as it wars with the whole theory of the Government.-Milwaukee News.

Connecticut sends from her two Demoerario districts (represented by Democrats in Conmore than three fourths of the volunteer that State. The two Republican disby 200 than one-fourth; but they

officers and contractors

Is the Republican Party Abolition-

We have in previous articles spoken of the principles of the Democratic party, as promulupon that point, and we now propose to try the same test to the Republican organization. It is more difficult to do this satisfactorily because that party is composed of fragments of others which have from time broken away from the egular party organizations of the country, and were apparently associated together for a single campaign, and not because they fully coincided in their political principles. Here in the ranks we find staunch Whigs, who almost adore Daniel Webster and Henry Clay, sturdy, fanatical Abo litionists, who look upon Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner as almost inspired, and who believe John Brown was a patriot as pure as Washington, "free soil" Democrats, who have warred always against the cardinal principles of the Whig party, and now agree with their present associates only in the abstract proposition that "all men are born free and equal," and from thence argue and insist that all, however ignorant and debased, are equally capable of maintaining a government like our own, which is admitted to be the most complicated and difficult on earth, and requires the highest order of intellect and intelligence to administer it properly. These three great divisons, each having a separate party

organization, have joined for the purpose of overthrowing the regular Democratic party. In the last contest they were aided by others who are really pro-slavery in all their sympathies and opin It is difficult, we say, to show precisely the opinions of this party acting under its present name. We might, it is true, go back and reproduce the opinions of each fragment as promul gated in their national conventions, and claim that these opinions still govern the respective dr visions which announced them as a rule of action. But this the leaders might claim was unfair, and we shall only refer the reader to the time and place when the parties which coalesced to form the Republican party held their conventions, and let each one examine the resolutions adopted for himself. The first Abolition National Convention was held at Warsaw, in the State of New York, on the 13th of November, 1839, whe James G. Birney, then of New York, was nominated for President, and Francis J. Lemovne, of Pennsylvania, for Vice President. The platform

adopted was anti-slavery. The next was the Whig National Convention, December, 1839, when William H. Harrison was Vice President. This Convention adopted no platform of principles. The next in point of time was the "Liberty Party, so called, which met in Buffalo on the 30th of August, 1843, and nominated James G. Birney, who had then become a resident of Michigan, for President, and Thomas Morris for Vice President. This Con vention adopted a series of resolutions, of the most violent anti-slavery character, and promulgated the doctrine known as the "higher law," which, the Convention declared, rendered some clauses of the Constitution absolutely void.

In 1848, the Whig National Convention met at Philadelphia, and nominated Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice President. This Convention refused to adopt any declaration of prin-

During the eventful year of 1848, the "Free Democrats" held a National Convention at Buffalo, on the 9th of August, which nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York, for Pres Sent. and Charles Francis Adams, our present Minis ter at the Court of St. James, for Vice President. The resolutions adopted were of the same violent character upon the subject of slavery as those adopted by the "Liberty Party" in 1843. In 1852, a Whig National Convention assem-

bled at Baltimore and nominated General Winfield Scott for President, and William A. Graham, of North Carolina, for Vice President. This Convention adopted the following resolution on the subject of slavery:

"Resolved. That the series of acts of the thirty-second Cengress, the act known as the fugi tive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they em brace, and, so far as they are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist upon their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of this power on the other-not impairing their present effi ciency; and we deprecate all further agitation of the question thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however the attempt may be made; and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

This, it will be remembered, was substantially the same resolution adopted by the Democratic National Convention which nominated General it is proper to say, was violently opposed, and

The "Free Democracy" held a convention in 1852, on the 11th of August, at Pittsburgh, Pennfrom Massachusetts, presided, and nominated should be. John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, We are daily expecting important news from and Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, for Vice Presi

Resolved, That slavery is a sin against God, soon for them. tianity, humanity, and patriotism, alike demand the stars and stripes will soon wave there, instead

slavery, our distinct and final answer is, no more fracas soon ends in the blowing up of the latter.

and Wm. L. Dayton, for Vice President. Among tives of that sunny clime along home with us. the subject of slavery, &c :

of the present Administration, to the extension of sing with our fire-arms. the Federal Government to the principles of farmers of this county have commenced their

Resolved. That, with our republican fathers, the division is good. we hold it to be a self evident truth that all men // Professor John Parker, of the Harvard liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the Law School, at the close of his address to his primary of ject and ulterior designs of our Fede students, the other day, said of the proposal to ral Government were to secure these rights to all make provinces of the seceded States, and govpersons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that as our republican fathers, when they had abolished ern them by military Governors; slavery in all our national territory, ordained that Let us not attempt, or countenance in others no person should be deprived or life, liberty or any attempt, to make what has been called a conproperty without due process of law, it becomes quest of those States and the government of them our duty to maintain this provision of the Con- by the United States as territories. Such docstitution against all attempts to violate it for the trine finds no support in the Constitution or in To show that we are in earnest we offer purpose of estelaishing slavery in any territory the history of the Constitution, but is nearly as of the United States, by positive legislation, pro- revolutionary, though not as flagitious, as the in hibiting its existence or extension therein. That surrection itself. we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals to give legal existence to slavery to an Territory of the United States while the pres-

'Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for the government, and that Gazette contain the following item in reference in the exercise of this power it is both the right to the evacuation of Manassas; and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Ter

tablish slavery, for they conceded Congress had blow at the constitutionality of slavery in all the the conduct of the War Committee.

States where it had been adopted. On the 19th of February 1856, there was a meeting of what was called the "American nation- Manassas was empty. The enemy whom we al convention at Philadelphia, at which Millard had spent seven months and five hundred millions Fillmore was nominated for President, and A. J. in getting ready to whip was not to be found Donelson, of Tennessee, for Vice President, when we went after him

From the Detroit Free Press. The platform adopted related mainly to the peculiar doctrine of the "native Americans," that no foreign-born citizen should hold and office. In addition to this there was the remnant of the old Whig party proper. A national convention was gated by the only body having authority to speak held by them at Baltimore on the 17th of Sep tember, 1856, over which Edward Bates, now Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, presided. This convention adopted the candidates of the "native American party" theretofore nominated at Philadelphia. The resolutions were highly conserva-

tive in their character. This brings us down to the Republican Convention held at Chicago on the 16th of May, 1860, at which time Abraham Lincoln was nominated for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. This convention adopted the following resolutions upon the subject of the slave agitation which now convulsed

"That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:

"That the history of the nation during the last few years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now more than ever before demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

"That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as

among the gravest crimes. "That the new dogma that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with cotemporaneous exposition and with legislative and judicial precedent; is revolutionary in its tendency and subversive of the peace and harmony of the

"That the normal condition of all territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained that 'no person should be deprived of life, liberty or propheld at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of erty without due process of law, it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is nominated for President, and John Tyler for necessary, to maintain the provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it, and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature or of any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any Territory of the United

By referring to the names of those who composed th Chicago convention, it will be seen that the leading spirits of the various anti-slavery conthe Democratic party, were present and participated in the proceedings of that convention, and are now the office holders under President Lincoln, the nominee. The only partial exceptions to this are the men who pominated Mr. Van Buren, at Buffalo, in opposition to General Cass, and some of those who nominated Mr. Fillmore at Baltimore. But the ultras of every shade-the Abolitionists, the free Democracy, and the Republicans-all came together, and it is not doing the party any injustice to say that to-day it is composed of as many different segments, or divisions, as before it united at Chicago. It is, therefore, perfectly legitimate and proper to call Greeley and Sumner and Giddings and their particular followers, extreme radicals, or Abolitionists, while there are others who are to a certain ex

tent conservative. That there is not only danger, but great danger, that the strong infusion of Abolitionism will eventually leaven the whole party, no one will de-Neither can it be disputed that the previous political history of the leading men which compose this party, as well as the principles of their platform adopted, referring, as it does, to the previous action of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia, rendered it positively certain that it was impossible for it to have any supporters in the South, or, in other words, it was formed as a

The consequences of organizing such a party, the extreme danger to the peace of the country, it succeeded to power, had long been foretold, and they who were engaged in it were too well versed in history not to appreciate that danger. But we will not detain our readers longer on this subject. We think every one will be satisfied that there is no reason for calling the Democratic party a pro slavery party, while there is good ground for saving that there is so large a number of abolitionists acting with the Republican cause as to give more or less color to all its acts.

Our Army Correspondence-From Maryland.

LEONARDSTOWN, St. Mary's county, Md / March 11, 1862.

EDITOR SENTINEL: A slight stagnation has fol-Pierce for President. This proposition, however, lowed the Fort Donelson affair, yet we think the time is not far distant when the rebels will wittion from this State opposed it with much vehe even two, forts. Jeff, and his traitorous gang are being much concerned about the movements of the Federal army-and we think it highly nesylvania, over which Henry Wilson, now Senator | cessary for their own future salvation that they

dent. To show the extreme grounds taken by Virginia, as Gen. Banks is still progressing, and this convention, we will quote only one resolut the enemy is bothered considerably to know tion, as all upon this subject are of the same where he is going to make a strike. However, they will know that, we imagine, entirely too

and a crime against man, which no human enact- We see the Burnside expedition is still moving ment nor usage can make right; and that Chris towards Norfolk, and if it is not well fortified,

of the rebel flag. "That to the persevering and importunate de- On the extreme lower Potomac things yet remands of the slave power, for more slave States, main quiet, excepting now and then a gunboat new slave Territories, and the nationalization of comes in contact with a Dixie battery. But the lave States, no slave Territory, no nationalized. We have understood several times that the Conslavery, and no national legislation for the extra federates have a company of cavalry opposite us. Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the ap-In 1856, the first Republican Convention, so double barreled shot guns. We have longed to people called, met at Philadelphia on the 17th of June, pay them a visit, and to a certain extent cultivate and nominated John C. Fremont, for President, their acquaintance, by bringing a few of the nathe men who were voted for for Vice President But the military regulations of this division we find the following: David Wilmot, Abraham structly forbid any communication, unless on this Lincoln, Thomas Ford, Charles Sumner, Cassins side It is supposed General Hooker thinks M. Clay, Jacob Collamer, J. R. Giddings, W. F. "evil communications corrupt good manners," Johnston, N. P. Banks, Henry Wilson. This and that he wants to keep his men sufficiently convention adopted the following resolutions on polished to converse with the "big bugs" of Richmond, when he triumphantly enters that no-"This convention of delegates, assembled in torious city. So not being allowed to communipursuance of a call addressed to the people of the cate with those on the opposite shore, we amuse United States, without regard to past collifical ourseives, while here on detached service, by differences or divisions, who are opposed to the sailing in such small boats as we have captured, repeal of the Missouri compromise, to the policy training our horses in the art of war, and practi

slavery into free territory; in favor of admitting for the last few days we have had very beauti-Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of ful weather. The roads are drying up fast. The Washington and Jefferson, do resolve as follows: Work of tilling the soil. The health throughout | WORTH OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES | Also, the different sizes of Book Paper, Printers' Cards,

That is I e opinion of one of the most eminent law professors in the country.

How the Evacuation of Manassas was Discovered. The Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati

It is ascertained that a citizen of Massachusritories those twin relics of barbarism-polygamy etts made the first advance on the rebel stronghold. On Sunday morning, roving beyond the It will be seen that the effect of these resolutiones, he gradually neared Centreville, and recing tions was to deny the power of the States to es- no enemy, marched within the en-renchments. and contemplated with surprise the wooden guns the full, sovereign power over the Territories, and with black mouths mounted there. He pushed if Congress had such power, then, of course, that on to Manassas and occupied both places till body could do anything which a State govern Monday, when he turned them over to the four ment might after it was organized. This was a corps d'armer. His testimony has been taken by

The dispatches to the New York Tribune say:

litionist.

The New York Tribune of the 13th inst.,

Exulting over the Election of an Abo- COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Nathaniel S. Berry, Governor of New Hampshire, having been a voting Abolitionist for many years, it was feared that he could not again be IT IV elected. The Republicans nevertheless resolved to try, and the trial has been completely successful. Governor Berry has doubtless beaten the united vote of both "Democratic" and "Union"

Wendell Phillips's Lecture in Washington -- His hits at Gen. McClellan's

WHSHINGTON, March 16. Vice President Hamlin sat on the platform last night at Phillip's lecture. Powell and Wadsworth, of Kentucky, Speaker Grow and many other Congressmen were present. There was a large and enthusiastic audience. The speaker was hearty in praise of the emancipation message, which he declared was a voice from the Holy of Holies, saying: "Gentlemen of the border States, now's your time to seil-now or never." It was

a very little wedge, but Lincoln's face was turned towards Canaan. He'd emigrated from Kentucky. There is no constitutional power to touch slavery. The Constitution, in peace, gave none to suspend the habeas corpus, to make paper money a legal tender, to purchase South Mississipi, steal Texas, blockade Charleston with stone vessels, but out of the rebellion the Government had got the power to smite slavery.

Lincoln sits surrounded by thunderbolts, and has but to put forth his hand and hurl one at the system. He can't stop or help the issue of this fight. There are encamped in the South a hundred thousand soldiers. You may say the Stars and Stripes don't mean freedom, but the slaves know they do. Every cannon fired by Halleck or heard by McClellan (he never fired one,) is an anti-slavery lecture. This, and the allusion to Quaker guns against a Quaker General, were re ceived with a storm of applause, were received with a storm of applause. I add one of numerous sentences worth quoting: "The South marched up to the Potomac with neither men, munitions, nor money, only an idea. They were held at bay by the North with plenty of men, munitions, money and Major Generals, but not an idea." The lecture was rambling, but full of wonderfully strong and eloquent passages. Mr. Phillips dines with Speaker Grow, and lectures in the evening on "Toussant."

The "Gold Spoon" Appropriation. Members of both Houses are surprised to find

in the Globe that they agreed on Thursday to re port from a committee of conference on the amendments to the civil appropriation bill, em-"And add at the end of said House amendment INTERNATIONAL HOTEL. bracing the following:

the following: To enable the Commissioner of Public Buildventions, held at different times, in opposition to, ings to pay for the purchase and repair of plate, and repair of gas fittings for the President's House, \$2.613.

(Signed) JAMES ALFRED PEARCE, J. R. DOOLITTLE, DANIEL CLARK, Managers on the part of the Senate. THADDEUS STEVENS.

E. P. WALTON. CHAS R. TRAIN, Managers on the part of the House. This, commonly called "the gold spoon amendment," after being rejected by the Finance

Committees of both Houses, was thus added by a committee of conference to an amendment submitted to them. It is additional to \$20,000 ap propriated last session, and \$11,000 voted against opposition previously this session, for the furni tore of the White House.

final vote on the civil appropriation bill reconsid ered this morning. But Mr. Browning cut off discussion by announcing that the President having signed the bill, it was already a law, and beyoud the power of the Senate. Had Mr. Hale been able to press his motion, the money so heedlessly voted might have been saved to the Treasury, or at least the truth told with respect to the application of it .- Washington Cor. New York

Furnishing "plate" and gold spoons to the White House in such times as these, will strike the tax payers in a worse "spot" than the gold spoon legends of "Spoony Ogle" in 1840.—Pa-

Special Notice. 10 AD VERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for It is centrally located in the business part of the city, specified time, and ordered out before the expiration | and is contiguous to the principal lines of steamboats, the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE. TATO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED

for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

organization, or to-those by whom an increase of imily is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and season, safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of country. he Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half | Ample accommodations are offered for upward of 400 hottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant | guests price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furhish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, mands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy, Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-Da. J. C. DEVERAUX, 2. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut

CANDIDATES.

参 LEVI B. WILLIAMSON WILL BE A candidate for Township Trustee at the ensuing April

DE JOHN H. FRAZER WILL BE A CANfidate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE for re-clerifon to the office of Township Trustee. REV, E. WHITTEN WILL BE A

febl-dte

NOTICE.

IN NOTICE TO FURLOUGHED SOL-DIERS, BELONGING TO THE 53D REG. IND. VOLS .-Lieutenant T. W. Thomas, headquarters, Spencer House near Union Depot, by order of W. Q. GRESHAM, Colonel 53d Reg. Ind. Vol.

WATCHES.

\$100,000, \$100,000, \$100,000,

GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SACRIFICE BOWEN, STEWART & CO. MONEY

MONEY MONEY MUST BE RAISED AT ALL HAZARDS

MUST BE RAISED AT ALL HAZARDS! MUST BE RAISED AT ALL HAZARDS! FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ONLY, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ONLY, FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS ONLY, First quality GOLD and SHLVER WATCHES at the fol-

SPLENDID PATENT LEVER SILVER, Watches, full jeweled, massi e hunting \$7 50 cases. Hailroad timers. Price before the crists \$25 00. MAGNIFICENT GOLD HUNTERS, Patent Levers) solid, Is wrat cases ichly chased, in all respect an A No. 1 Watch, which sold in this city at \$80 | \$25 00

the country. Those in want of a good watch should not neglect to improve this opportunity. IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY. IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY.

before the present crisis, and higher in

IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY, And "seite time by the forelock." We Warrant every Article!! On receipt of price we will forward per express or mail, to any part of the United States; if by mail, send

No bank notes but United States and Eastern funds re-

ceived at par. Address Bostwick, Tiffany & Co., NEW YORK POSTOFFICE mehl5-dlwkw2w

seventy-five cents postage.

C. L. S. Matthews, ERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building,

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

DRY COODS.

9 RED AND

TATE HAVE ON AND A LARGE AND WELL AS

SORTED stock f Dry Coods, to which we invite JAMES LOW & CO.,

HOTELS.

365 & 367 BROADWAY. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET.

NEW VORIZ. IIIS first class house—the most quiet, homelike, and pleasant hotel in the city—offers superior induce-ments to those visiting New York for business or pleasure. It is central in its location, and kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, in connection with TAYLOR'S SALOON, where refreshments can be had at all hours, served in their own rooms. The charges are moderate, the rooms and attendance of the first order-baths and all the modern conveniences attached.

POWERS'S HOTEL.

17 de 19 Park Row, Opposite the Astor House and Park, New York, PRICE OF BOARD \$1 50 PER DAY. FETHIS long established and popular house has recently been rebuilt and greatly enlarged by the addition of over 100 rooms and now has accommodations for over 300 It was for the purpose of inquiring into this furnished, and is heated by steam and lighted by gas little item that Senator Hale sought to have a | throughout. This hotel has one of the best locations in the city, is easy of access from all the steamboats and city conveyances. It has now all the requisites of a first class hotel, insuring the comfort of its inmates. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited. Terms \$1 50 per day.

WESTERN HOTEL,

NOS. 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 COURTLAND ST., NEAR BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

This old established and favorite resort of the business community has been recently refitted, and is complete in everything that can minister to the comforts of its patrens. Ladies and families are s ecially and carefully provided

cars, omnibuses, ferries, &c. In consequence of the pressure caused by the rebellion prices have been reduced to

One Dollar and Fifty Cents PER DAY. The table is amply supplied with all the luxuries of the

season, and is equal to that of any other hotel in the

Do not believe runners, hackmen, and others, who may say "the Western Hotel is full." D. D. WINCHESTER, Proprietor.

ARTILLERY HORSES.

Artillery Horses Wanted FOR UNITED STATES SERVICE.

QARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT, U. S. A., ? Indianapolis, March 10, 1862. SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE DELIVERY OF (110) One Hundred and Ten Artiflery horses, will be reerved at this office until March 18, 1862. The horses required for the service: must not be less than 1534 hands high, sound in every respect, not less than four years nor more than nine years old, dark color, square trotters and well broke, not weighing less than 1,000 lbs. Approved security will be required for faithful fulfillment of conon "picket" duty, armed with corn-knives, and proaching April election, subject to the votes of the The proposals will be opened on Tuesday, March 18,

PRINTING PAPER.

All those belonging to this regiment whose furloughs are Printing Paper, &C., &C.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND LARGE STOCKS OF

22x32--24x36--25x38 25x37--27x42.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE, NO. 62 EAST WASHINGTON ST., (Over Munson & Johnston's Stove Store,) INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

Henry M. Scott, Notary Public, will take acknowledg-

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING ASSOCIATED themselves together in the practice of the law, will attend to all legal business entrusted to their care in the State and Federal Courts. BENJAMIN HARRISON. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK December 11, 1861.

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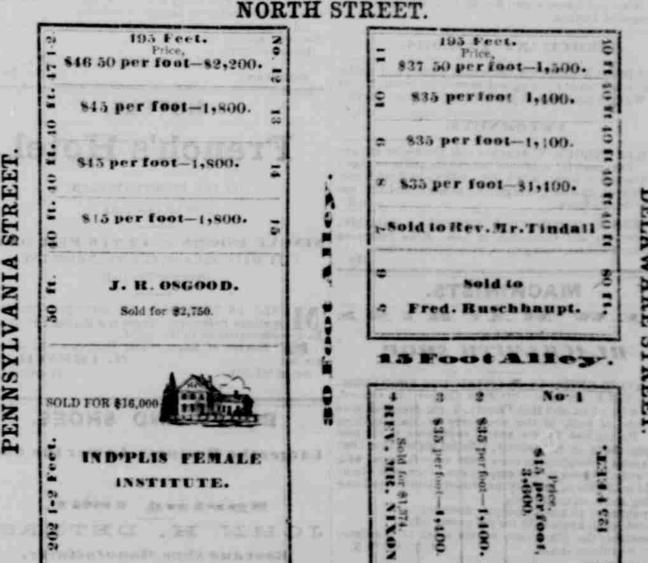
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